




***ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE TOWN
PLANNING PROCEDURES TO REZONE
ERVEN 322, 341 & 342, OSHAKATI (OSHANA
REGION) FROM 'SINGLE RESIDENTIAL' WITH
A DENSITY OF 1 DWELLING PER 900M² TO
'BUSINESS' WITH A BULK OF 2.0***

2023

App - 230612001561

<p>Project Name:</p>	<p>ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE TOWN PLANNING PROCEDURES TO REZONE ERVEN 322, 341 & 342, OSHAKATI (OSHANA REGION) FROM 'SINGLE RESIDENTIAL' WITH A DENSITY OF 1 DWELLING PER 900M² TO 'BUSINESS' WITH A BULK OF 2.0</p>
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Green Earth Environmental Consultants were appointed by the Proponent, Nakasole Shikongo Family Trust, to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment to obtain an Environmental Clearance for the completion of the town planning procedures to rezone Erven 322, 341 & 342, Oshakati from 'single residential' with a density of 1 dwelling per 900m² to 'business' with a bulk of 2.0 and consolidation of Erven 321, 322, 341 and 342, Oshakati (Oshana Region) into one erf. The land within the immediate vicinity of the project site is predominately characterized by residential and business activities. In terms of the Regulations of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007), an Environmental Impact Assessment must be done to address the following 'Listed Activities':

LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

5.1 The rezoning of land from -

(a) residential use to industrial or commercial use.

The environmental impacts during the operational phase of the proposed project:

IMPACTS DURING OPERATIONAL PHASE			
Aspect	Impact Type	Significance of impacts Unmitigated	Significance of impacts Mitigated
Ecology Impacts	-	M	L
Dust and Air Quality	-	M	L
Groundwater Contamination	-	M	L
Waste Generation	-	M	L
Failure of Reticulation Pipeline	-	M	L
Fires and Explosions	-	M	L
Safety and Security	-	M	L

IMPACT EVALUATION CRITERION (DEAT 2006):		
Criteria	Rating (Severity)	
Impact Type	+	Positive
	O	No Impact
	-	Negative
Significance of impacts	L	Low (Little or no impact)
	M	Medium (Manageable impacts)
	H	High (Adverse impact)

The negative impacts associated with the project are the impact on the vegetation, the natural drainage systems, noise and dust during construction and operation, the danger of residents and visitors being injured during construction, the transmission of diseases from people or to people involved in construction and the loss of land. However, mitigation measures will be provided that can control the extent, intensity, and frequency of these named impacts in order not to have substantial negative effects or results.

The type of activities that will be carried out on the site will not negatively affect the amenity of the locality and the activities do not adversely affect the environmental quality of the neighbouring erven or areas. None of the potential impacts identified are regarded as having a significant impact to the extent that the proposed project should not be allowed. However, the operational activities further on need to be controlled and monitored by the assigned subcontractors and the proponent.

The Environmental Impact Assessment which follows upon this paragraph was conducted in accordance with the guidelines and stipulations of the Environmental Management Act (No 7 of 2007) meaning that all possible impacts have been considered and the details are presented in the report. Based upon the conclusions and recommendations of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report and Environmental Management Plan following this paragraph, the Environmental Commissioner of the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism is herewith requested to:

1. Accept the Environmental Impact Assessment;
2. Approve the Environmental Management Plan;
3. Issue an Environmental Clearance for the completion of the town planning procedures to rezone Erven 322, 341 & 342, Oshakati from 'single residential' with a density of 1 dwelling per 900m² to 'business' with a bulk of 2.0 and consolidation of Erven 321, 322, 341 and 342, Oshakati (Oshana Region) into one erf and for the following "listed activities":

LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

5.1 The rezoning of land from -

(a) residential use to industrial or commercial use.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CAN	Central Area of Namibia
EC	Environmental Clearance
ECO	Environment Control Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
I&APs	Interested and Affected Parties
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
SQM	Square Meters

1. INTRODUCTION

The Proponent, Nakasole Shikongo Family Trust, appointed Green Earth Environmental Consultants to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment and develop an Environmental Management Plan to obtain an Environmental Clearance for the completion of the town planning procedures to rezone Erven 322, 341 & 342, Oshakati from 'single residential' with a density of 1 dwelling per 900m² to 'business' with a bulk of 2.0 and consolidation of Erven 321, 322, 341 and 342, Oshakati (Oshana Region) into one erf. The Proponent appointed Du Toit Town Planning Consultants to attend to the town planning procedures to rezone and consolidate the Erven.

The Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012) stipulates that an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report and management plan is required as the following 'Listed Activities' are involved:

LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

5.1 The rezoning of land from -

(a) residential use to industrial or commercial use.

The Environmental Impact Assessment below contains information on the proposed project and the surrounding areas, the proposed activities, the applicable legislation to the study conducted, the methodology that was followed, the public consultation that was conducted, and the receiving environment's sensitivity and any potential ecological, environmental, and social impacts.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

To be able to implement the proposed project, an Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Clearance is required. For this environmental impact exercise, Green Earth Environmental Consultants followed the terms of reference as stipulated under the Environmental Management Act.

The aim of the environmental impact assessment was:

- To comply with Namibia's Environmental Management Act (2007) and its regulations (2012).
- To ascertain existing environmental conditions on the site to determine its environmental sensitivity.
- To inform I&APs and relevant authorities of the details of the proposed development and to provide them with an opportunity to raise issues and concerns.
- To assess the significance of issues and concerns raised.
- To compile a report detailing all identified issues and possible impacts, stipulating the way forward and identify specialist investigations required.
- To outline management guidelines in an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to minimize and/or mitigate potentially negative impacts.

The tasks that were undertaken for the Environmental Impact Assessment included the evaluation of the following: climate, water (hydrology), vegetation, geology, soils, socio economic impact, cultural heritage, groundwater, sedimentation, erosion, biodiversity, sense of place, socio-economic environment, health, safety and traffic.

The public consultation process as per the guidelines of the Act has been followed. The methods that were used to assess the environmental issues and alternatives included the collection of data on the project site and surrounding area, info obtained from the proponent and the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism and identified and affected stakeholders. Consequences of impacts were determined in five categories: nature of impact, expected duration of impact, geographical extent of the event, probability of occurring and the expected intensity.

All other permits, licenses or certificates that are further on required for the operation of the proposed project still needs to be applied for by the proponent.

3. MOTIVATION, NEED AND DESIRABILITY

The need and desirability for the rezoning of Erven 322, 341 & 342, Oshakati from 'single residential' with a density of 1 dwelling per 900m² to 'business' with a bulk of 2.0 and consolidation of Erven 321, 322, 341 and 342, Oshakati (Oshana Region) into one erf has been motivated by Du Toit Town Planning Consultants as follows:

- Rezoning and consolidation of the Erven will create an Erf of 4949m² which is large enough to accommodate a small suburban shopping complex.
- The consolidated Erf will have access from three (3) sides and enough on-site parking can be provided.
- The consolidated Erf is located opposite the erven already zoned and used for business purposes. The proposed use will thus fit in with other business uses already existing in the area.
- Rezoning and consolidation of the erven will not change the existing character of the neighbourhood as some of the neighbouring erven are already used for business purposes.
- Land will be used more economically and efficiently.
- Existing infrastructure (roads and services) will be used more economically.
- There are no topographical concerns which could restrict the proposed use of the consolidated Erf.
- The proposed rezoning and consolidation will not have a negative impact on the neighbourhood.
- Council's income from this development will increase as more rates and taxes will be payable.

According to the information mentioned above, it is believed that there is a need and desirability for the project. The proposed project is desirable as the study area is suitable for the proposed operations, the activities will have a limited impact on the bio-physical environment, enough water is available for construction and proper accesses can be provided to the proposed operations.

Determining what the impact of the operations would be are broken down into different categories and environmental aspects and dealt with in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP). As per the ISO 14001 definition: *an environmental aspect is an element of an organization's activities, products and/or services that can*

interact with the environment to cause an environmental impact e.g., land degradation or land deterioration among others, that will cause harm to the environment.

All concerns and potential impacts raised during the public participation process and consultative meetings were evaluated. Predictions were made with respect to their magnitude and an assessment of their significance was made according to the following criteria:

The Nature of the activity: The possible impacts that may occur are that water will be used in the construction and operational phases, wastewater will be produced that will be handled either by the Municipality or by the proponent, land will be used for the proposed activities, a sewage system will be constructed, and general construction activities will take place, namely the building of infrastructure.

The Probability of the impacts to occur: The probability of the above-named impacts to occur and have a negative or harmful impact on the environment and the community is small since the Environmental Management Plan will also guide these activities. Water will still be used, and wastewater produced, however guidelines will be set that will ensure the impact is minimum.

The Extent of area that the project will affect: The specific project will most likely only have a small impact on the proposed project site itself and not on the surrounding or neighbouring land except for noise, traffic, roads, electricity and dust and there may be a visual impact because of the size of the proposed development. Therefore, the extent that the project will have a negative impact on is not extensive.

The Duration of the project: The duration of the project is uncertain. Water will still be used, and waste produced on a continuous basis and the structures that were constructed will remain and may be visually unpleasing to surroundings.

The Intensity of the project: The intensity of the project is mostly limited to the site however for the above-named items/processes where the intensity of the project will be felt outside the borders of the project site.

According to the information that was present while conducting the Environmental Impact Assessment for the construction and operation of the project, no high-risk impacts were identified and therefore it is believed that the operations will be feasible in the short and long run. Most of the impacts identified were characterized as being of a low impact on the receiving and surrounding environment and with mitigation measures followed, the impacts will be of minimum significance or avoided.

4. BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE PROJECT

4.1. SITE INFORMATION (LOCALITY, SIZE AND ZONING)

Erven 321, 322, 341 & 342 are in Oshakati Proper on the corner of Mandume Ndemufayo Street and Immanuel Shifidi Street. Erf 321 is already zoned 'business' while Erven 322, 341 & 342 are zoned 'residential' 1:900. All these erven are registered in the name of the Proponent, the Nakasole Shikongo Family Trust.

It is the intension of the Proponent to consolidate the erven and to use it for commercial purposes. To be able to do that, Erven 322, 341 & 342, Oshakati must be rezoned from 'single residential' with a density of 1 dwelling per 900m² to 'business' with a bulk of 2.0 and the erven must be consolidated with Erf 322, Oshakati. See *Maps* below:

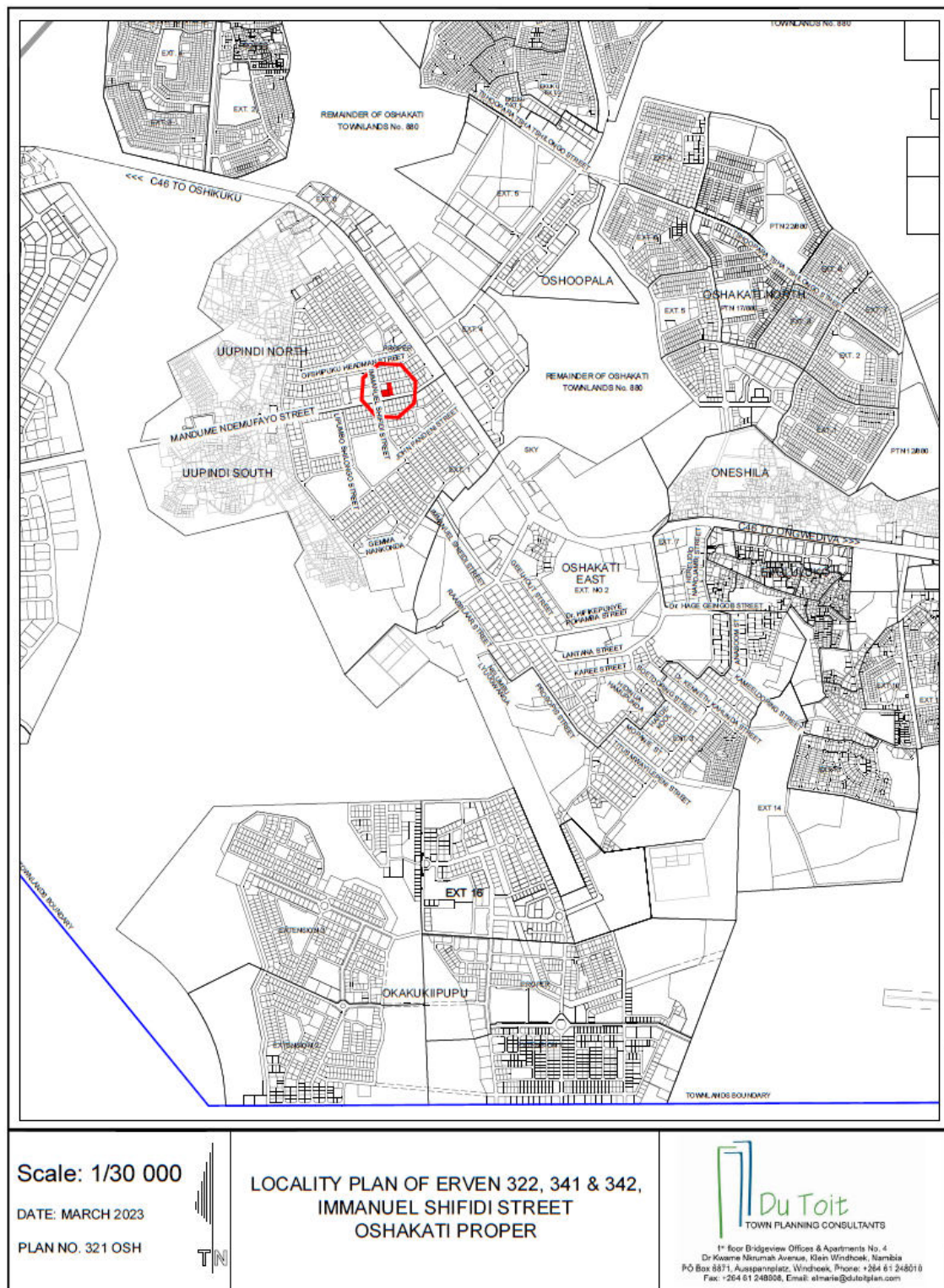


Figure 1: Locality plan of Erven 321, 322, 341 and 342, Oshakati



Figure 2: Rezoning Plan

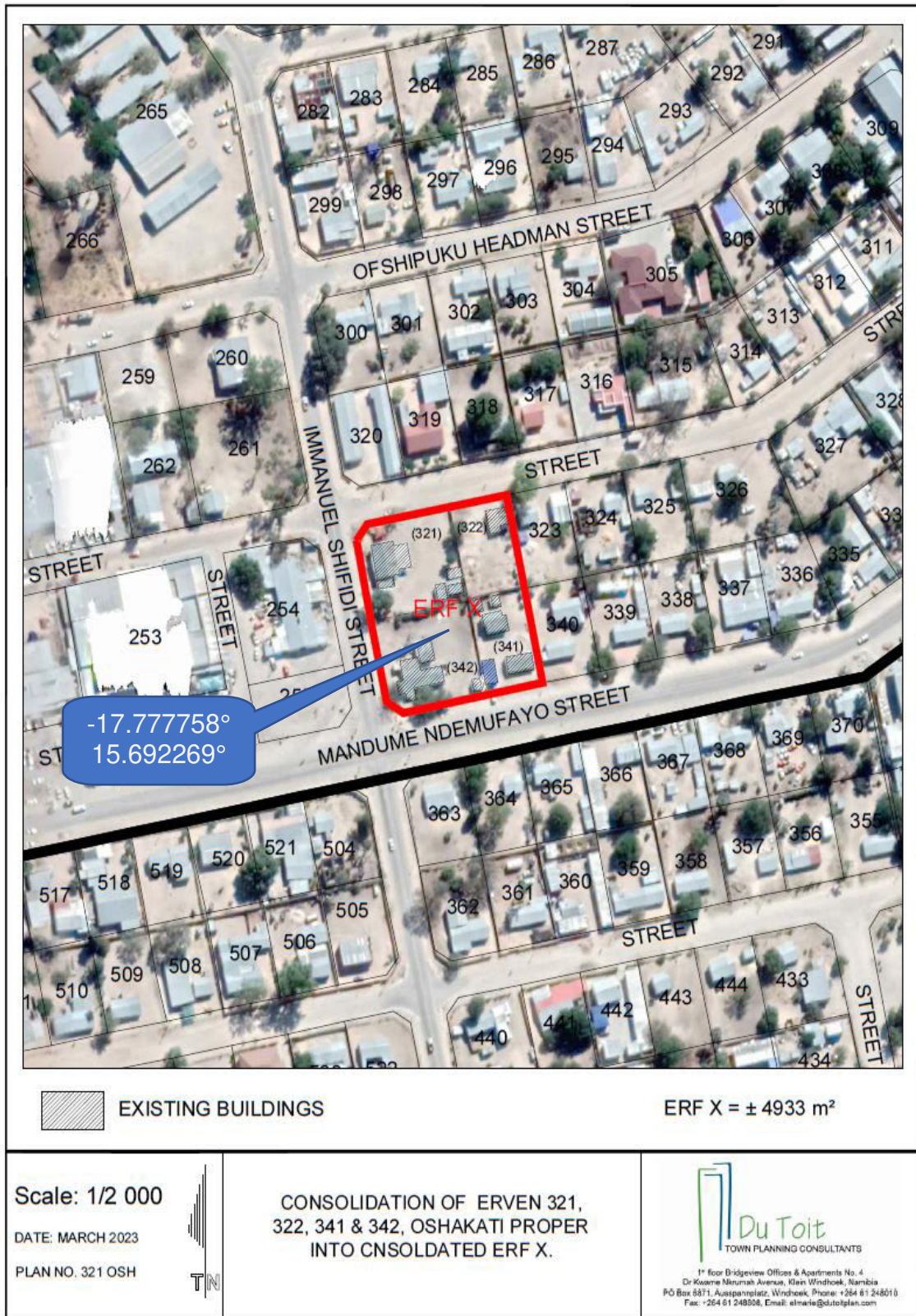


Figure 3: Consolidation Plan

4.2. DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL

The owner of the Erven intends to use it for business purposes. To create a suitable site that is large enough to construct a business building with enough parking and good access, the owner intends to consolidate the erven. Erf 321 is already zoned 'business' and is used for a bar, barbershop and car wash. To be able to consolidate Erven 322, 341 and 342 with Erf 321, it must be rezoned to 'business'. The erf sizes, zoning and current uses are summarised in the *Table* below:

Erf Number	Erf Size (m ²)	Zoning	Current use
321	1543	Business	Bar, barbershop and car wash
322	923	Single residential	Residential, house empty
341	931	Single residential	Residential, house partly demolished
342	1552	Single residential	Vacant, no structures

5. BULK SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The erf is fully connected to the existing municipal infrastructure.

5.1. ACCESS REQUIREMENTS

Access to the consolidated Erf will remain from Mandume Ndemufayo and Immanuel Shifidi Streets and the street located directly north of Erven 321 and 322. See below *Map* showing street names:

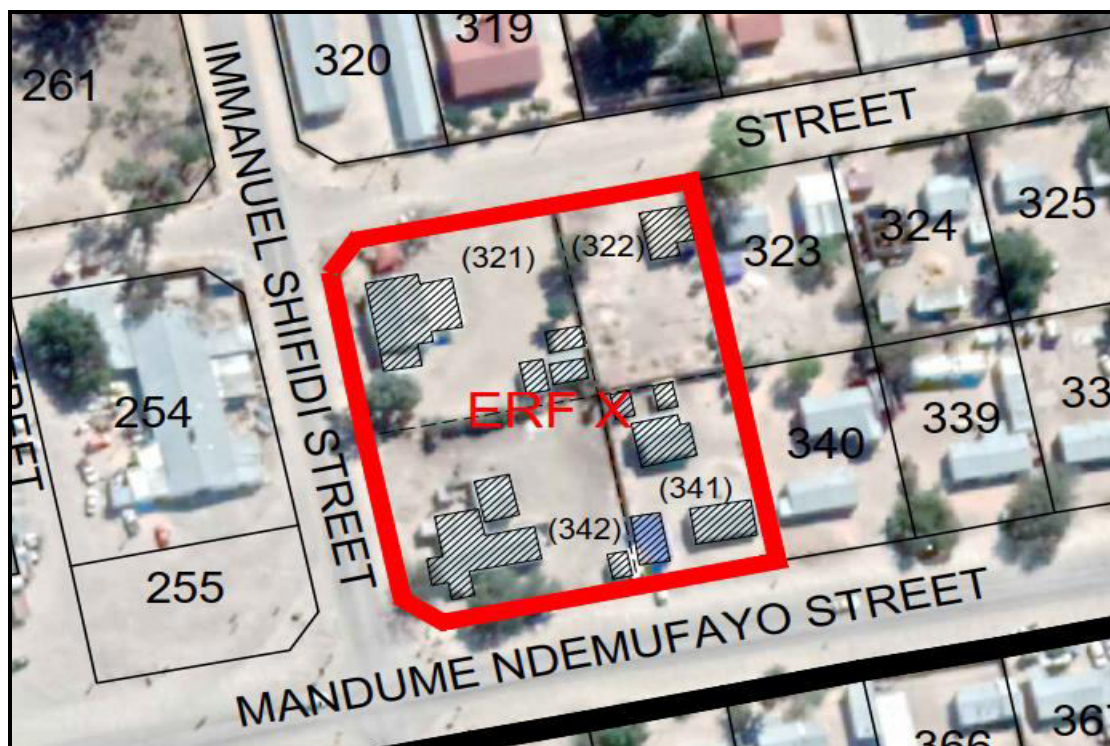


Figure 4: Access to the Project Site

5.2.WATER SUPPLY

The site will obtain water from the existing water reticulation network of the town. The individual erven are already connected to the Town's water supply network.

5.3.ELECTRICITY

Electricity to the site will be obtained from Nored. The individual erven are already connected to the Nored electricity supply network.

5.4.SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Only normal household sewer will be generated on site. The structures on site will link up with the existing sewer network of the town.

5.5.SOLID WASTE

No noxious waste will be generated on site. Building waste generated during site preparation and construction must be removed by the contractor and disposed of at an approved building rubble site. Other waste generated during the normal operations of the site will be sorted and stored on site to be collected under the normal waste collection and management program.

The Proponent intends to appoint and contract specialist waste managers to collect and dispose of the waste generated on the site. The proponent must ensure that the subcontractors comply with the applicable Namibian Legislation, Policies and Practices.

5.6.FIRE PROTECTION

The Proponent will put in the necessary fire protection infrastructure / extinguishers as per municipal requirements. It is advised that a specialist Fire Protection Specialist is contracted to introduce a proper fire protection plan with the required infrastructure and to oversee the annual auditing and maintenance of the infrastructure.

5.7.STORMWATER

The natural flow of storm water and drainage must be minimally disturbed, and the natural flow accommodated where possible. The architect and project engineer must design and construct the structures to accommodate surface water/stormwater and ensure that it does not endanger neighbouring structures.

6. APPROACH TO THE STUDY

The assessment included the following activities:

a) Desktop sensitivity assessment

Literature, legislation, and guidance documents related to the natural environment and land use activities available on the portion and area in general were reviewed to determine potential environmental issues and concerns.

b) Site assessment (site visit)

The proposed project site and the immediate neighbourhood and surrounding area were assessed through several site visits to investigate the environmental parameters on site to enable further understanding of the potential impacts on site.

c) Public participation

The public was invited to give input, comments and opinions regarding the proposed project. Notices were placed in the Namibian and New Era (see Appendix) on two consecutive weeks (16 and 23 May 2023) inviting public participation and comments on the proposed project. The closing date for any questions, comments, inputs or information was 2 June 2023. No objections and / or comments were received.

d) Scoping

Based on the desk top study, site visit and public participation, the environmental impacts were determined in five categories: nature of project, expected duration of impact, geographical extent of the event, probability of occurring and the expected intensity. The findings of the scoping have been incorporated in the environmental impact assessment report below.

e) Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

To minimize the impact on the environment, mitigation measures have been identified to be implemented during planning, construction, and implementation. These measures have been included in the Environmental Management Plan to guide the planning, construction and operation of the development which can also be used by the relevant authorities to ensure that the project is planned, developed, and operated with the minimum impact on the environment.

7. ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

It is assumed that the information provided by the proponent (Nakasole Shikongo Family Trust) and Du Toit Town Planning Consultants is accurate. No alternative erven / site for the proposed project were examined as this site is registered in the name of the Proponent. The site was visited several times and any happenings after this are not mentioned in this report. (The assessment was based on the prevailing environmental conditions and not on future happenings on the site.) However, it is assumed that there will be no significant changes to the proposed project, and the

environment will not adversely be affected between the compilation of the assessment and the implementation of the proposed activities.

8. LEGAL AND POLICY REQUIREMENTS

To protect the environment and achieve sustainable development, all projects, plans, programs and policies deemed to have adverse impacts on the environment require an EIA according to Namibian legislation. The administrative, legal and policy requirements to be considered during the Environmental Assessment are the following:

- The Namibian Constitution
- The Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007)
- The Oshakati Town Planning Scheme
- Other Laws, Acts, Regulations and Policies

THE NAMIBIAN CONSTITUTION

Article 95 of Namibia's constitution provides that:

"The State shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting, inter alia, policies aimed at the following:

Management of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia and utilization of living natural resources on a sustainable basis for the benefit of all Namibians, both present and future; in particular, the Government shall provide measures against the dumping or recycling of foreign nuclear and toxic waste on Namibian territory." This article recommends that a relatively high level of environmental protection is called for in respect of pollution control and waste management.

Article 144 of the Namibian Constitution deals with environmental law and it states:

"Unless otherwise provided by this Constitution or Act of Parliament, the general rules of public international agreements binding upon Namibia under this Constitution shall form part of the law of Namibia". This article incorporates international law, if it conforms to the Constitution, automatically as "law of the land". These include international agreements, conventions, protocols, covenants, charters, statutes, acts, declarations, concords, exchanges of notes, agreed minutes, memoranda of understanding, and agreements (Ruppel & Ruppel-Schlichting, 2013). It is therefore important that the international agreements and conventions are considered (see section 4.9).

In considering these environmental rights, Rent-A-Drum (the Proponent) should consider the following in devising an action plan in response to these articles:

- Implement a "zero-harm" policy at that would guide decisions.
- Ensure that no management practice or decision result in the degradation of future natural resources.
- Take a decision on how this part of the Constitution will be implemented as part of the Proponent's Environmental Control System (ECS).

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT (NO. 7 OF 2007)

The Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012) of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) that came into effect in 2012 requires/recommends that an Environmental Impact Assessment and an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) be conducted for the following listed activities to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate:

LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

5.1 The rezoning of land from -

(a) residential use to industrial or commercial use.

Cumulative impacts associated with the development must be included as well as public consultation. The Act further requires all major industries and mines to prepare waste management plans and present these to the local authorities for approval.

The Act, Regulations, Procedures and Guidelines have integrated the following sustainability principles. These need to be given due consideration, particularly to achieve proper waste management and pollution control:

Cradle to Grave Responsibility

This principle provides that those who handle or manufacture potentially harmful products must be liable for their safe production, use and disposal and that those who initiate potentially polluting activities must be liable for their commissioning, operation and decommissioning.

Precautionary Principle

It provides that if there is any doubt about the effects of a potentially polluting activity, a cautious approach must be adopted.

The Polluter Pays Principle

A person who generates waste or causes pollution must, in theory, pay the full costs of its treatment or of the harm, which it causes to the environment.

Public Participation and Access to Information

In the context of environmental management, citizens must have access to information and the right to participate in decisions making.

CONCLUSION AND IMPACT

The erven are located in the municipal area of Oshakati and have been cleared from vegetation and structures have been constructed on the sites or are in the process of being constructed. The proposed activity will thus fit in with the surrounding activities and not have a negative impact on the prevailing environment. It will be ensured that all protected trees and plant species will be retained where possible.

THE OSHAKATI TOWN PLANNING SCHEME

The Oshakati Town Planning Scheme (October 2002) applies to the area as indicated on the scheme maps and corresponds with the Townlands Diagram for Oshakati Town and Townlands. Erven 321, 322, 341 and 342, Oshakati falls within the area of the Scheme.

The general purpose of this Scheme is the coordinated and harmonious development of the area of Oshakati (including, where necessary, the reconstruction and redevelopment of any part which has already been subdivided whether there are buildings on it or not) in such a way as will most effectively tend to promote health, safety, order, amenity, convenience and general welfare as well as efficiency and economy in the process of development and improvement of communications, and where it is expedient in order to promote proper planning or development, may provide for the suspending the operation of any provision of law or any bylaw or regulation made under such law, in so far as such provision is similar to or inconsistent with any of the provisions so the Scheme.

According to the Town Planning Scheme, Erven 322, 341 and 342, Oshakati is zoned 'single residential', and Erf 321 is zoned 'business'. See below *Current Zoning Map* and *New Zoning Map*:

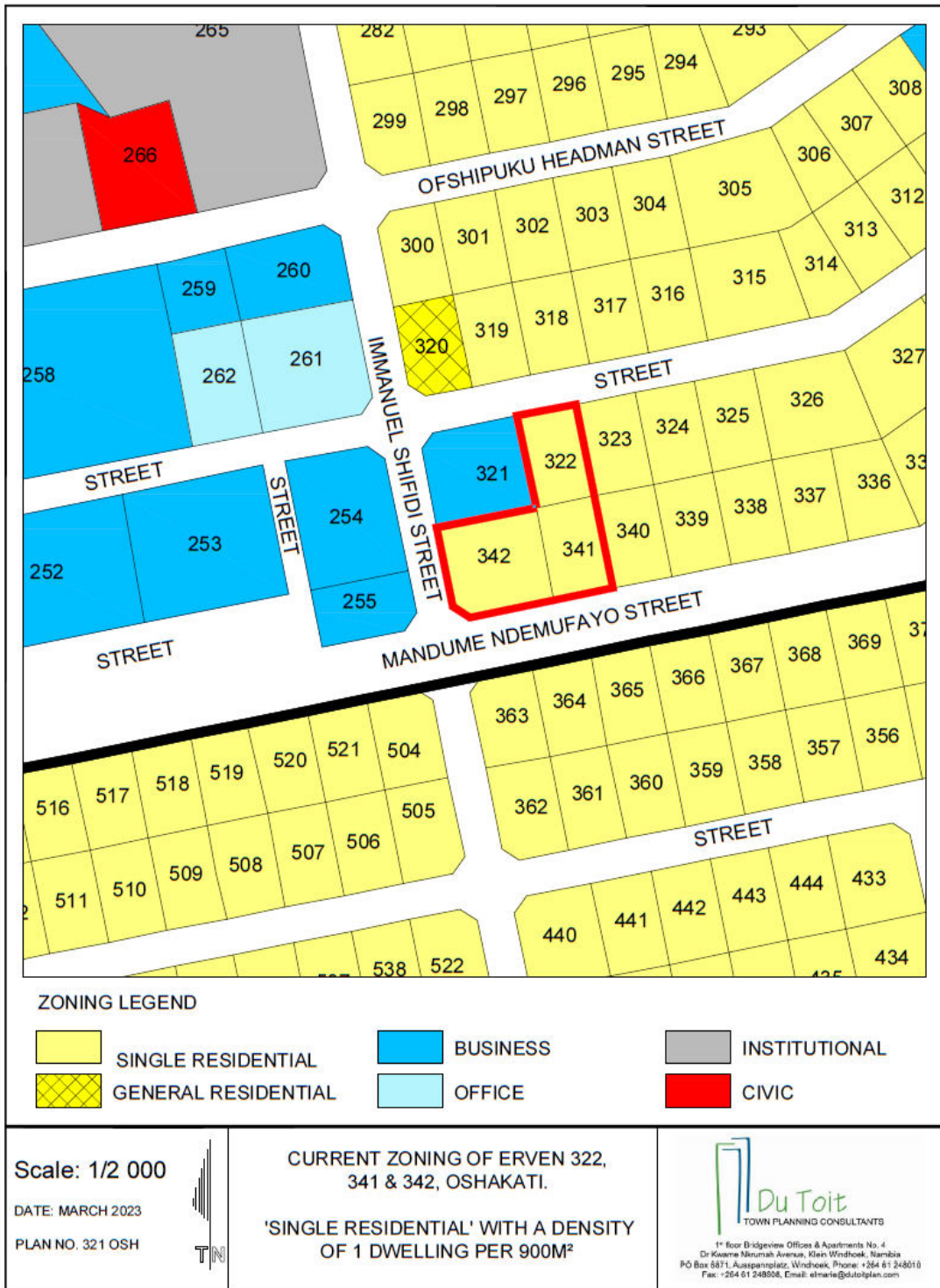


Figure 5: Current zoning map

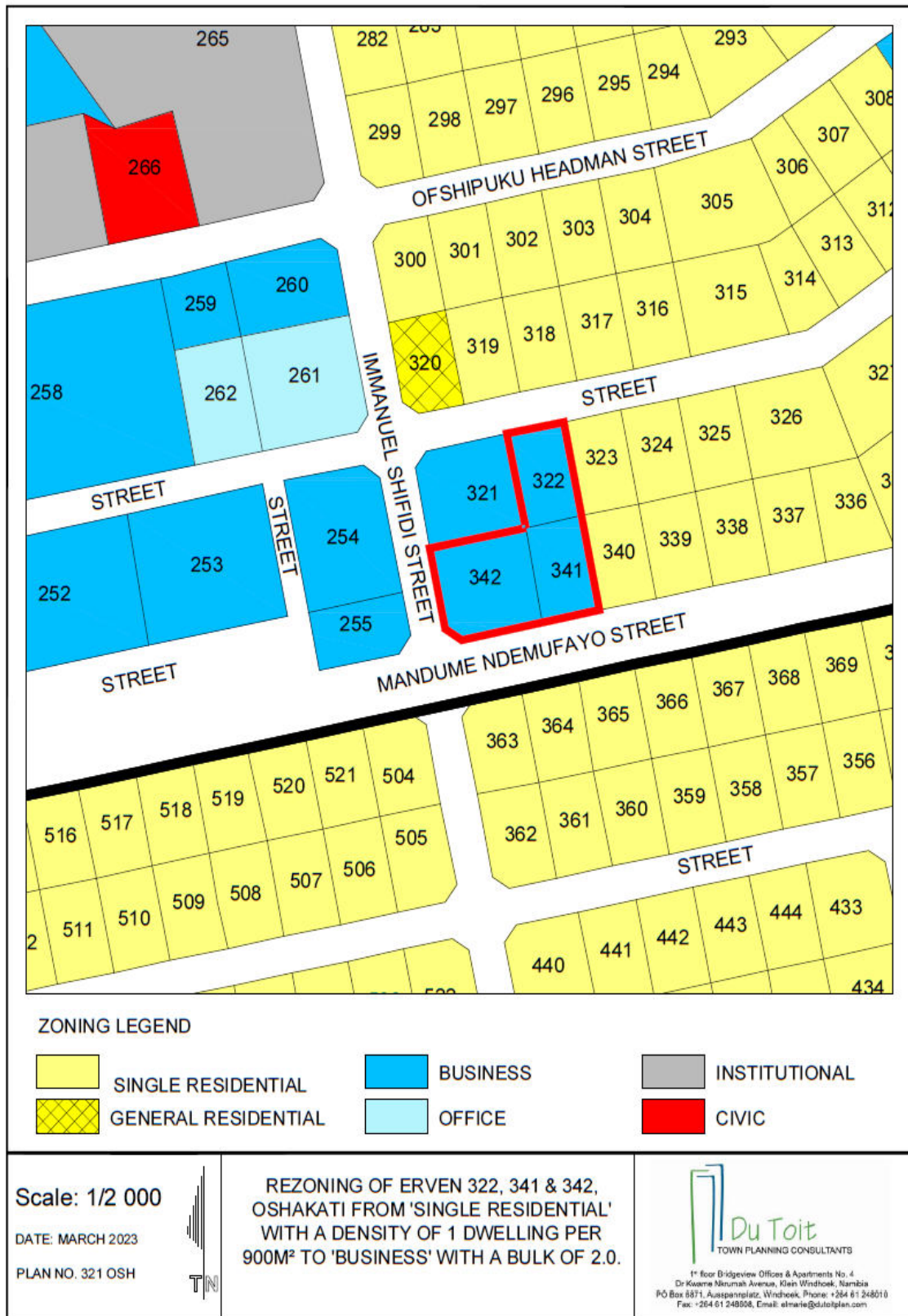


Figure 6: New zoning map

Du Toit Town Planning Consultants applied to rezone Erven 322, 341 and 342, Oshakati and for the subsequent consolidation of Erven 321, 322, 341 and 342, Oshakati into one Erf to the Oshakati Town Council. Once approved, an application will be submitted to the Urban and Regional Planning Board for the final approval. The Urban and Regional Planning Board is subject to obtaining an Environmental Clearance for the proposed rezoning.

CONCLUSION AND IMPACT

The Town Planning Scheme confirms that Erven 322, 341 and 342, Oshakati is zoned 'single residential' but can be zoned to 'business'.

OTHER LAWS, ACTS, REGULATIONS AND POLICIES

The laws, acts, regulations, and policies listed below have also been considered during the Environmental Assessment.

Table 1: Laws, Acts, Regulations and Policies

Laws, Acts, Regulations & Policies consulted:		
Electricity Act (No. 4 of 2007)	In accordance with the Electricity Act (No. 4 of 2007) which provides for the establishment of the Electricity Control Board and provide for its powers and functions; to provide for the requirements and conditions for obtaining licenses for the provision of electricity; to provide for the powers and obligations of licenses; and to provide for incidental matters: the necessary permits and licenses will be obtained.	The Proponent must abide to the Electricity Act.
Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill (guideline only)	The Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill is currently in preparation and is therefore included as a guideline only. Of reference to the mining, Parts 2, 7 and 8 apply. Part 2 provides that no person shall discharge or cause to be discharged, any pollutant to the air from a process except under and in accordance with the provisions of an air pollution license issued under section 23. Part 2 also further provides for procedures to be followed in license application, fees to be paid and required terms of conditions for air pollution licenses. Part 7 states that any person who sells, stores, transports or uses any hazardous substances or products containing hazardous substances shall notify the competent authority, in accordance with sub-section (2),	The Proponent must adhere to the Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill.

	<p>of the presence and quantity of those substances. The competent authority for the purposes of section 74 shall maintain a register of substances notified in accordance with that section and the register shall be maintained in accordance with the provisions. Part 8 provides for emergency preparedness by the person handling hazardous substances, through emergency response plans.</p>	
<p>Water Resources Management Act</p>	<p>The Water Resources Management Act (No. 11 of 2013) stipulates conditions that ensure effluent that is produced to be of a certain standard. There should also be controls on the disposal of sewage, the purification of effluent, measures should be taken to ensure the prevention of surface and groundwater pollution and water resources should be used in a sustainable manner.</p>	<p>The Act must be consulted. Fresh water abstraction and waste-water discharge permits should be obtained when required.</p>
<p>Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Regulations: Local Authorities 1992</p>	<p>Provides for management and handling of industrial, business and domestic waste.</p>	<p>The Proponent must abide to the solid waste management provisions.</p>
<p>Hazardous Substances Ordinance (No. 14 of 1974)</p>	<p>The Ordinance applies to the manufacture, sale, use, disposal and dumping of hazardous substances, as well as their import and export and is administered by the Minister of Health and Social Welfare. Its primary purpose is to prevent hazardous substances from causing injury, ill-health or the death of human beings.</p>	<p>The Proponent must abide to the Ordinance's provisions.</p>
<p>Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance of Namibia (No. 11 of 1976)</p>	<p>Part 2 of the Ordinance governs the control of noxious or offensive gases. The Ordinance prohibits anyone from carrying on a scheduled process without a registration certificate in a controlled area. The registration certificate must be issued if it can</p>	<p>The proponent should adhere to the stipulations of the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance.</p>

	be demonstrated that the best practical means are being adopted for preventing or reducing the escape into the atmosphere of noxious or offensive gases produced by the scheduled process.	
Nature Conservation Ordinance	The Nature Conservation Ordinance (No. 4 of 1975) covers game parks and nature reserves, the hunting and protection of wild animals, problem animals, fish and indigenous plant species. The Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) administer it and provides for the establishment of the Nature Conservation Board.	The proposed project implementation is not located in a demarcated conservation area, national park or unique environments.
Forestry Act	The Forestry Act (No. 12 of 2001) specifies that there be a general protection of the receiving and surrounding environment. The protection of natural vegetation is of great importance, the Forestry Act especially stipulates that no living tree, bush, shrub or indigenous plants within 100m from any river, stream or watercourse, may be removed without the necessary license.	No removal of protected tree species or removal of mature trees should happen. The Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism should be consulted when required.
EU Timber Regulation: FSC (2013)	Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) came into effect in March 2013, with the aim of preventing sales of illegal timber and timber products in the EU market. Now, any actor who places timber or timber products on the market for the first time must ensure that the timber used has been legally harvested and, where applicable, exported legally from the country of harvest.	The Proponent is advised to adhere to the regulation.
Labour Act	The Labour Act (No. 11 of 2007) contains regulations relating to the Health, Safety and Welfare of employees at work. These regulations are prescribed for among others safety relating to hazardous substances, exposure limits and physical hazards. Regulations relating to the Health and Safety of Employees at Work are promulgated in terms of the Labour Act 6 of 1992 (GN156,	The proponent and contractor should adhere to the Labour Act.

	GG1617 of 1 August 1997).	
Communal Land Rights	Communal land is land that belongs to the State and is held in trust for the benefit of the traditional communities living in those areas. Communal land cannot be bought or sold, but one can be given a customary land right or right of leasehold to a part of communal land in accordance with the provisions of the Communal Land Reform Act (No. 5 of 2002) and Communal Land Reform Amendment Act (No. 13 of 2013) . The Communal Land Reform Act provide for the allocation of rights in respect of communal land to establish Communal Land Boards to provide for the powers of Chiefs and Traditional Authorities and boards in relation to communal land and to make provision for incidental matters. Consent and access to land for the proposed project should be requested from the relevant traditional authority through the Regional Council and Regional Communal Land Boards.	Consent should be obtained from Traditional Authorities, Communal Boards, Chiefs, Kings, Queens etc. if required.
Traditional Authorities Act (No. 17 of 1995)	The Traditional Authorities Act (No. 17 of 1995) provide for the establishment of traditional authorities, the designation and recognition of traditional leaders; to define their functions, duties and powers; and to provide for matters incidental thereto.	Traditional Authorities should be consulted when required.
Public and Environmental Health Act	The Public and Environmental Health Act (No. 1 of 2015) provides with respect to matters of public health in Namibia. The objects of this Act are to: (a) promote public health and wellbeing; (b) prevent injuries, diseases and disabilities; (c) protect individuals and communities from public health risks; (d) encourage community participation in order to create a healthy environment; and (e) provide for early detection of diseases and public health risks.	The proponent and contractor should adhere to the Public and Environmental Health Act.

<p>Coronavirus (Covid-19) Pandemic</p>	<p>The current global Coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic and the associated State of Emergency and health restrictions globally may result in some delays and logistic disruptions. The pandemic might have an impact on obtaining equipment, specialist workforce mobilisation and implementation of the project. The health restrictions may have an impact on campsite set-up, traveling of personal/workers and building of the infrastructure. The proponent, contractor and subcontractors should adhere to all the international, regional and local Covid-19 health restrictions and protocols.</p>	<p>The proponent, contractor and workforce should adhere to the restrictions and regulations.</p>
<p>National Heritage Act (No. 27 of 2004)</p>	<p>All protected heritage resources discovered need to be reported immediately to the National Heritage Council (NHC) and require a permit from the NHC before it may be relocated. This should be applied from the NHC.</p>	<p>The National Heritage Council should be consulted when required.</p>
<p>National Monuments Act of Namibia (No. 28 of 1969) as amended until 1979</p>	<p>No person shall destroy, damage, excavate, alter, remove from its original site or export from Namibia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) any meteorite or fossil; or (b) any drawing or painting on stone or a petroglyph known or commonly believed to have been executed by any people who inhabited or visited Namibia before the year 1900 AD; or (c) any implement, ornament or structure known or commonly believed to have been used as a mace, used or erected by people referred to in paragraph; or (d) the anthropological or archaeological contents of graves, caves, rock shelters, middens, shell mounds or other sites used by such people; or (e) any other archaeological or palaeontological finds, material or object; except under the authority of and in accordance with a permit issued under this section. 	<p>The proposed site for development is not within any known monument site both movable or immovable as specified in the Act, however in such an instance that any material or sites or archeologic importance are identified, it will be the responsibility of the developer to take the required route and notify the relevant commission.</p>

<p>Public Health Act (No. 36 of 1919)</p>	<p>Under this act, in section 119: “No person shall cause a nuisance or shall suffer to exist on any land or premises owned or occupied by him or of which he is in charge any nuisance or other condition liable to be injurious or dangerous to health.”</p>	<p>The proponent will ensure that all legal requirements of the project in relation to protection of the health of their employees and surrounding residents is protected and will be included in the EMP.</p> <p>Relevant protective equipment shall be provided for employees in construction. The development shall follow requirements and specifications in relation to water supply and sewerage handling and solid waste management so as not to threaten public health of future residents on this piece of land.</p>
<p>Soil Conservation Act (No. 76 of 1969)</p>	<p>The objectives of this Act are to: Make provisions for the combating and prevention of soil erosion; Promote the conservation, protection and improvement of the soil, vegetation, sources and resources of the Republic;</p>	<p>Only the area required for the operations should be cleared from vegetation to ensure the minimum impact on the soil through clearance for construction.</p>
<p>Air Quality Act (NO. 39 of 2004)</p>	<p>The Air Quality Act (No. 39 of 2004) intends to provide for national norms and standards regulating air quality monitoring, management and control by all spheres of government; for specific air quality measures; and for matters incidental thereto.</p>	<p>The proponent and contractor should adhere to the Air Quality Act.</p>
<p>Vision 2030 and National Development Plans</p>	<p>Namibia’s overall development ambitions are articulated in the Nation’s Vision 2030. At the operational level, five-yearly national development plans (NDP’s) are prepared in extensive consultations led by the National Planning Commission in the Office of the President. Currently the Government has so far launched a 4th NDP which pursues three overarching goals for the Namibian nation: high and sustained economic growth; increased income equality; and employment creation.</p>	<p>The proposed project is an important element in employment creation.</p>

CONCLUSION AND IMPACT

It is believed the above administrative, legal and policy requirements which specifically guide and governs development will be followed and complied with in the planning, implementation and operations of the activity.

A flowchart indicating the entire EIA process is shown in the *Figure* below.

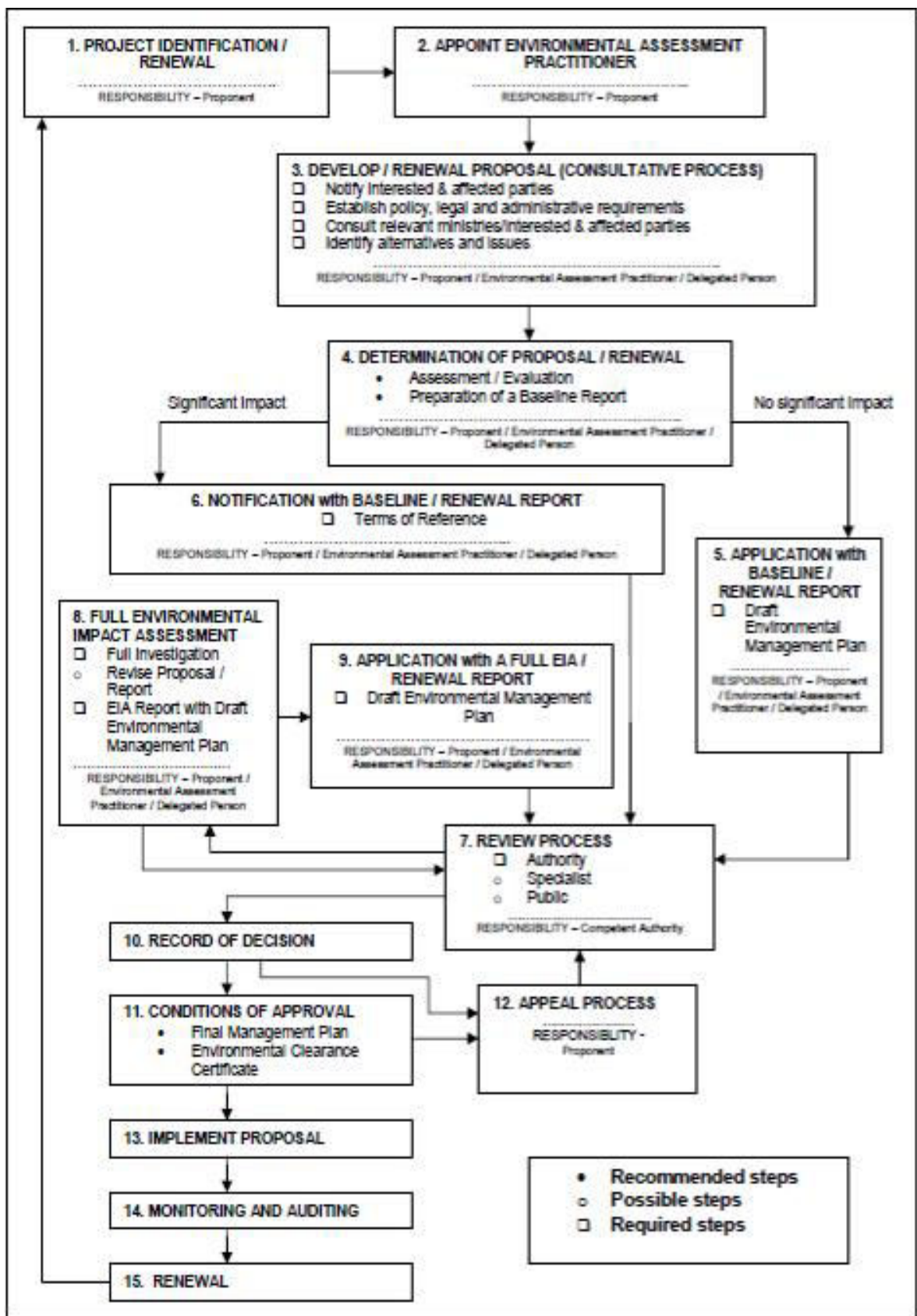


Figure 7: Flowchart of the Impact Process

9. AFFECTED RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

9.1. BIODIVERSITY AND VEGETATION

Oshakati is located in the Tree and Scrub Savannah Biome which is characterized by woodland vegetation structure type with extremely high green vegetation biomass. However, the project site is located in the build-up Municipal Area which means that it has been cleared of vegetation and is thus showing evidence of serious human inference namely informal tracks, lacking vegetation and gravel roads.

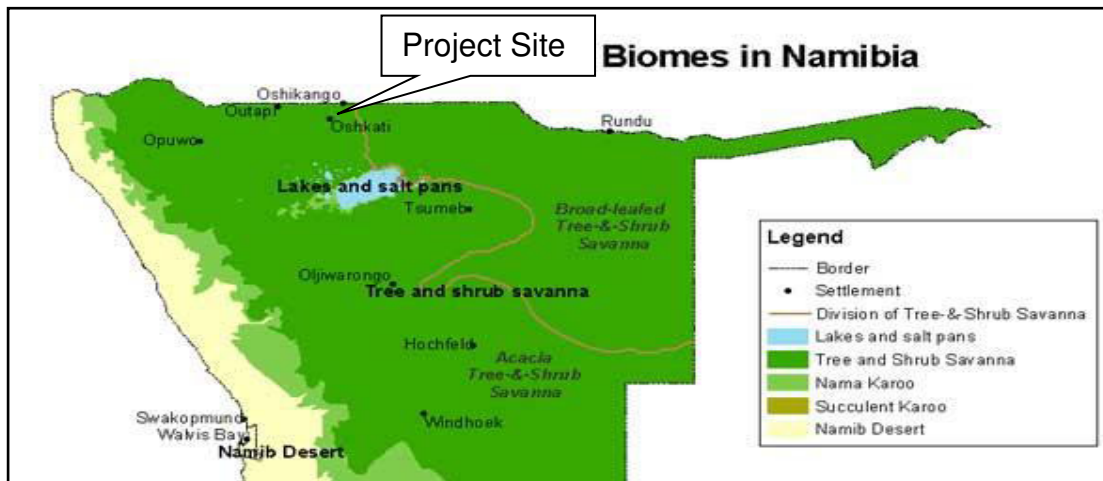


Figure 8: Biomes in Namibia (Atlas of Namibia, 2002)

The proposed construction and operation are expected to have a low impact on the natural environment.

CONCLUSION AND IMPACT

The activities will have a low impact on vegetation, shrubs and trees.

9.2. GEOLOGY AND SOILS

The surface geology of the area consists of formations of the Kalahari Group which has a thickness of up to 30m in the study area. Within the Kalahari Group the following six lithological classifications are recognized: Duricrusts, Kalahari sand, Alluvium and lacustrine deposits, Sandstone, Marl, Basal conglomerate and gravel.

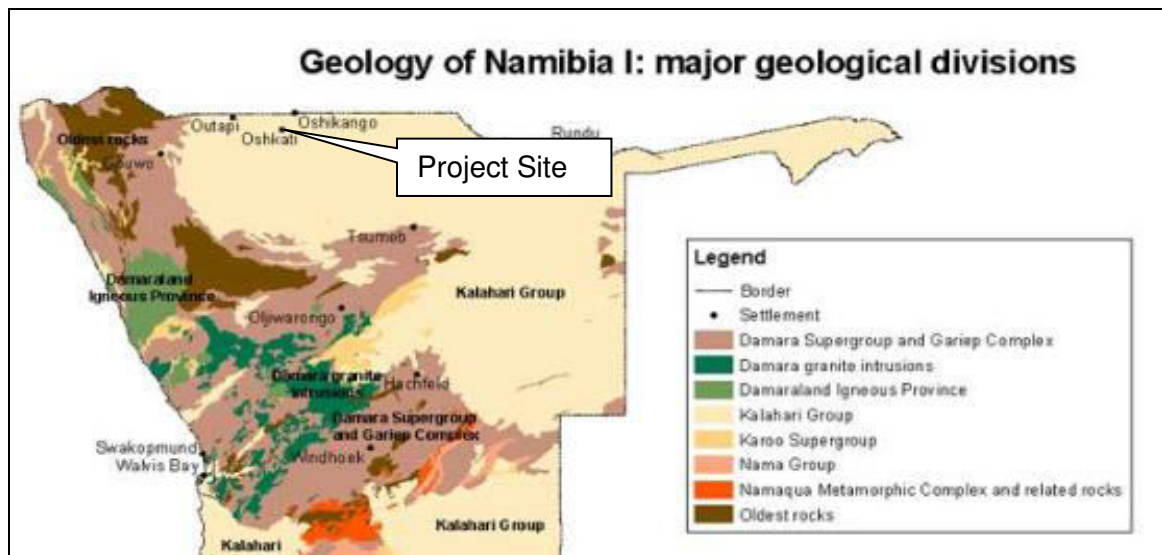


Figure 9: Geology of Namibia (Atlas of Namibia Project, 2002)

CONCLUSION AND IMPACT

The activities will not impact on the geology, soils and geohydrology of the area. The surface drainage canals will be kept open in order that water can flow through.

9.3.SOCIO ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

The proposed development will have a positive impact on the socio-economic environment. Apart from the developer's intension to make a profit out of the proposed development, advantages to the area are numerous. The proposed development will create the need for more business activities such as medical care, building maintenance, vehicle maintenance, electrical and additional support for schools and other existing businesses etc.

The proposed project will create jobs during construction and there will also be permanent employment opportunities for people after completion. Full time employment opportunities will be created for domestic workers and other related work. The development will give the area an economic injection which will have a multiplier effect in the community regarding sales and services. The development will also bring in investments and buying power. During construction stages, the building industry will be well supported.

Since the majority of land use in and around the area is characterised by open land, business and industrial use, it will not have a negative impact on the neighbours or the surrounding areas. The socio-economic characteristics of the area in which the project site is located, are in close proximity to existing activities.

CONCLUSION AND IMPACT

The activities will have a positive impact on the community since employment will be created.

9.4. CLIMATE

The area belongs to the tropical climate zone and receives high rainfalls during the rainy season (December to March). High humidity is most often experienced in this region. The project area is located in some of the wettest regions in Namibia with its high annual rainfall of ± 700 mm. Rainfall however can also be variable and drought years are common. The hottest months are September, October and November with temperatures of 30°C. The prevailing wind in the area is southeast and eastern winds. The prevailing wind direction is expected to prevent the spread of any nuisance namely noise and smell. Strong winds during certain times of the year may aggravate dust impacts during the construction phase.

CONCLUSION AND IMPACT

The activities will not have an impact on the climate.

9.5. CULTURAL HERITAGE

The proposed project site is not known to have any historical significance prior to or after Independence in 1990. The specific area does not have any National Monuments and the specific site has no record of any cultural or historical importance or on-site resemblance of any nature. No graveyard or related article was found on the site.

10. IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

The Environmental Impact Assessment sets out potential positive and negative environmental impacts associated with the proposed project site. The following assessment methodology will be used to examine each impact identified, see *Table* below:

Table 1: Impact Evaluation Criterion (DEAT 2006)

Criteria	Rating (Severity)	
Impact Type	+	Positive
	O	No Impact
	-	Negative
Significance of impact being either	L	Low (Little or no impact)
	M	Medium (Manageable impacts)
	H	High (Adverse impact)

Probability:	Duration:
5 – Definite/don't know	5 - Permanent
4 – Highly probable	4 – Long-term (impact ceases)
3 – Medium probability	3 – Medium term (5 – 15 years)
2 – Low probability	2 – Short-term (0 – 5 years)
1 – Improbable	1 - Immediate
0 - None	
Scale:	Magnitude:
5 – International	10 – Very high/don't know
4 – National	8 - High
3 – Regional	6 - Moderate
2 – Local	4 - Low
1 – Site only	2 - Minor
	0 - None

The impacts on the receiving environment are discussed in the paragraphs below:

10.1. IMPACTS DURING THE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

Some of the impacts that the project will have on the environment includes water will be used for the construction and operation activities, electricity will be used, a sewer system will be constructed and wastewater will be produced on the site that will have to be handled.

10.1.1. WATER USAGE

Water is a scarce resource in Namibia and therefore water usage should be monitored and limited in order to prevent unnecessary wastage. The proposed project might make use of water in its construction phase and operations.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Water	-	2	2	4	2	M	L

10.1.2. ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS

The proposed infrastructure will be constructed in a semi disturbed natural area which is partly covered with vegetation. Special care should be taken to limit the destruction or damage of the vegetation. However, impacts on fauna and flora are expected to be minimal. Disturbance of areas outside the designated working zone is not allowed.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Ecology	-	1	2	4	2	M	L

10.1.3. DUST POLLUTION AND AIR QUALITY

Dust generated during the transportation of building materials; construction and installation of bulk services, and problems thereof are expected to be low and site specific. Dust is expected to be worse during the winter months when strong winds occur. Release of various particulates from the site during the construction phase and exhaust fumes from vehicles and machinery related to the construction of bulk services are also expected to take place. Dust is regarded as a nuisance as it reduces visibility, affects the human health and retards plant growth. It is recommended that regular dust suppression be included in the construction activities, when dust becomes an issue.

Impact evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Dust & Air Quality	-	2	2	2	2	M	L

10.1.4.NOISE IMPACT

An increase of ambient noise levels at the proposed site is expected due to the construction activities. Noise pollution due to heavy-duty equipment and machinery might be generated. It is not expected that the noise generated during construction will impact any third parties due to the distance of the neighbouring activities. Ensure all mufflers on vehicles are in full operational order; and any audio equipment should not be played at levels considered intrusive by others. The construction staff should be equipped with ear protection equipment.

Impact evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Noise	-	2	1	4	2	M	L

10.1.5.HEALTH, SAFETY AND SECURITY

The safety, security and health of the labour force, employees and general public are of great importance. Workers should be orientated with the maintenance of safety and health procedures and they should be provided with PPE (Personal Protective Equipment). A health and safety officer should be employed to manage, coordinate and monitor risk and hazard and report all health and safety related issues in the workplace.

Safety issues could arise from the earthmoving equipment and tools that will be used on site during the construction phase. This increases the possibility of injuries and the contractor must ensure that all staff members are made aware of the potential risks of injuries on site. The presence of equipment lying around on site may also encourage criminal activities (theft).

Sensitize operators of earthmoving equipment and tools to switch off engines of vehicles or machinery not being used. The contractor is advised to ensure that the team is equipped with first aid kits and that these are available on site, at all times. Workers should be equipped with adequate personal protective gear and properly trained in first aid and safety awareness.

No open flames, smoking or any potential sources of ignition should be allowed at the project location. Signs such as 'NO SMOKING' must be prominently displayed in parts where inflammable materials are stored on the premises. Proper barricading and/or fencing around the site especially trenches for pipes and drains should be erected to avoid entrance of animals and/or unauthorized persons. Safety regulatory signs should be placed at strategic locations to ensure awareness. Adequate lighting within and around the construction locations should be erected, when visibility becomes an issue.

Impact evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Safety & Security	-	1	2	4	2	M	L

10.1.6.CONTAMINATION OF GROUNDWATER

Care must be taken to avoid contamination of soil and groundwater. Use drip trays when doing maintenance on machinery. Maintenance should be done on dedicated areas with linings or concrete flooring. The risk can be lowered further through

proper training of staff. All spills must be cleaned up immediately. Excavations should be backfilled and sealed with appropriate material, if it is not to be used further.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Groundwater	-	2	2	2	2	M	L

10.1.7.SEDIMENTATION AND EROSION

Vegetation is stabilizing the area against wind and water erosion. Vegetation clearance and creation of impermeable surfaces could result in erosion in areas across the proposed area. The clearance of vegetation will further reduce the capacity of the land surface to slow down the flow of surface water, thus decreasing infiltration, and increasing both the quantity and velocity of surface water runoff. The proposed construction activities will increase the number of impermeable surfaces and therefore decrease the amount of groundwater infiltration. As a result, the amount of storm water during rainfall events could increase. If proper storm water management measures are not implemented this will impact negatively on the water courses close to the site.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Erosion and Sedimentation	-	1	2	4	2	M	L

10.1.8.GENERATION OF WASTE

This can be in a form of rubble, cement bags, pipe and electrical wire cuttings. The waste should be gathered and stored in enclosed containers to prevent it from being blown away by the wind. Contaminated soil due to oil leakages, lubricants and grease from the construction equipment and machinery may also be generated during the construction phase.

The oil leakages, lubricants and grease must be addressed. Contaminated soil must be removed and disposed of at a hazardous waste landfill. The contractor must provide containers on-site, to store any hazardous waste produced. Regular inspection and housekeeping procedure monitoring should be maintained by the contractor.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Waste	-	1	2	4	2	M	L

10.1.9. CONTAMINATION OF SURFACE WATER

Contamination of surface water might occur through oil leakages, lubricants and grease from the equipment and machinery during the installation, construction and maintenance of bulk services at the site. Oil spills may form a film on water surfaces in the nearby streams causing physical damage to water-borne organisms.

Machinery should not be serviced at the construction site to avoid spills. All spills should be cleaned up as soon as possible. Hydrocarbon contaminated clothing or equipment should not be washed within 25m of any surface water body.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Surface water	-	2	2	4	3	M	L

10.1.10. TRAFFIC AND ROAD SAFETY

All drivers of delivery vehicles and construction machinery should have the necessary driver's licenses and documents to operate these machines. Speed limit warning signs must be erected to minimise accidents. Heavy-duty vehicles and machinery must be tagged with reflective signs or tapes to maximize visibility and avoid accidents.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Traffic	-	2	2	4	3	M	L

10.1.11. FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS

There should be sufficient water available for firefighting purposes. Ensure that all fire-fighting devices are in good working order and they are serviced. All personnel have to be trained about responsible fire protection measures and good housekeeping such as the removal of flammable materials on site. Regular inspections should be carried out to inspect and test firefighting equipment by the contractor.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Fires and Explosions	-	2	2	4	2	L	L

10.1.12. SENSE OF PLACE

The placement, design and construction of the proposed infrastructure should be as such as to have the least possible impact on the natural environment. The proposed activities will not have a large/negative impact on the sense of place in the area since it will be constructed in a manner that will not affect the neighbouring erven / portions and it will not be visually displeasing.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Nuisance Pollution	-	1	1	2	2	L	L

10.2. IMPACTS DURING THE OPERATIONAL PHASE

10.2.1. ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS

Staff and visitors should only make use of walkways and existing roads to minimise the impact on vegetation. Minimise the area of disturbance by restricting movement to the designated working areas during maintenance and drives.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Ecology Impacts	-	1	2	4	2	M	L

10.2.2. DUST POLLUTION AND AIR QUALITY

Vehicles transporting goods and staff will contribute to the release of hydrocarbon vapours, carbon monoxide and sulphur oxides into the air. Possible release of sewer odour, due to sewer system failure of maintenance might also occur. All maintenance of bulk services and infrastructure at the project site has to be designed to enable environmental protection.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Dust & Air Quality	-	2	2	4	4	M	L

10.2.3. CONTAMINATION OF GROUNDWATER

Spillages might also occur during maintenance of the sewer system. This could have impacts on groundwater especially in cases of large sewer spills. Proper containment should be used in cases of sewerage system maintenance to avoid any possible leakages. Oil and chemical spillages may have a health impact on groundwater users. Potential impact on the natural environment from possible polluted groundwater also exists.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Groundwater contamination	-	2	2	4	2	M	L

10.2.4. GENERATION OF WASTE

Household waste from the activities at the site and from the staff working at the site will be generated. This waste will be collected, sorted to be recycled and stored in on site for transportation and disposal at an approved landfill site.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Waste Generation	-	1	2	2	2	M	L

10.2.5. FAILURE IN RETICULATION PIPELINES

There may be a potential release of sewage, stormwater or water into the environment due to pipeline/system failure. As a result, the spillage could be released into the environment and could potentially be health hazard to surface and groundwater. Proper reticulation pipelines and drainage systems should be installed. Regular bulk services infrastructure and system inspection should be conducted.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Failure of Reticulation Pipeline	-	1	1	4	2	M	L

10.2.6. FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS

Food will be prepared on gas fired stoves. There should be sufficient water available for firefighting purposes. Ensure that all fire-fighting devices are in good working order and are serviced. All personnel have to be trained about responsible fire protection measures and good housekeeping such as the removal of flammable materials on site. Regular inspections should be carried out to inspect and test firefighting equipment by the contractor.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Fires and Explosions	-	2	1	4	2	M	L

10.2.7. HEALTH, SAFETY AND SECURITY

The safety, security and health of the labour force, employees and neighbours are of great importance, workers should be orientated with the maintenance of safety and health procedures and they should be provided with PPE (Personal Protective Equipment). Workers should be warned not to approach or chase any wild animals occurring on the site. No open flames, smoking or any potential sources of ignition should be allowed at the project location. Signs such as 'NO SMOKING' must be prominently displayed in parts where inflammable materials are stored on the premises.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Safety & Security	-	1	2	4	2	M	L

10.3. CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

These are impacts on the environment, which results from the incremental impacts of the construction and operation of the proposed project when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what person

undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time. In relation to an activity, it means the impact of an activity that in it may not become significant when added to the existing and potential impacts resulting from similar or diverse activities or undertakings in the area.

Possible cumulative impacts associated with the proposed project include sewer damages/maintenance, vegetation and animal disturbance, uncontrolled traffic and destruction of the natural environment. These impacts could become significant especially if it is not properly supervised and controlled. This could collectively impact on the environmental conditions in the area. Cumulative impacts could occur in both the operational and the construction phase.

Impact Evaluation

Aspect	Impact Type	Scale	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	
						Unmitigated	Mitigated
Cumulative Impacts	-	1	3	4	3	L	L

11. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) provides management options to ensure impacts of the proposed construction are minimised. An EMP is an environmental management tool used to ensure that undue or reasonably avoidable adverse impacts of the operations are prevented, and the positive benefits of the projects are enhanced.

The objectives of the EMP are:

- ✓ to include all components of the proposed project.
- ✓ to prescribe the best practicable control methods to lessen the environmental impacts associated with the project.
- ✓ to monitor and audit the performance of the project personnel in applying such controls.
- ✓ To ensure that appropriate environmental training is provided to responsible project personnel.

The EMP acts as a document that can be used during the various phases of the proposed project. The contractor as well as the management and staff should be made aware of the contents of the EMP. See Appendix for EMP.

12. CONCLUSION

It is concluded that the proposed rezoning of Erven 322, 341 and 342, Oshakati and the consolidation of Erven 321, 322, 341 and 342, Oshakati for the subsequent development of business facility units will create convenience, employment and bring other benefits to the neighbourhood. The proposed rezoning and consolidation of the Erven will also not impact negatively on the rest of the neighbourhood.

The EIA has been completed in line with the requirements of the Environmental Management Act, 2007 and Regulations and it is concluded and recommended that the specific site identified namely Erven 321, 322, 341 and 342, Oshakati (Oshana Region) has the full potential to be used for the proposed activities. The identified environmental and social impacts can be minimized and managed through implementing preventative measures and sound management systems. It is recommended that the environmental performance be monitored regularly to ensure compliance and that corrective measures be taken if necessary.

In general, the construction and operation of the proposed project would pose limited environmental risks, provided that the EMP for the activity is used properly. The EMP should be used as an onsite tool during the construction and operation of the project. Parties responsible for non-conformances of the EMP should be held responsible for any rehabilitation that has to be undertaken. After assessing all information available on this project, Green Earth Environmental Consultants are of the opinion that the proposed project site is suitable for the proposed activities. The accompanying EMP will focus on mitigation measures that will remediate or eradicate the negative or adverse impacts.

13. RECOMMENDATION

It is therefore recommended that the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism through the Environmental Commissioner support and approve the Environmental Clearance for the completion of the town planning procedures to rezone Erven 322, 341 & 342, Oshakati from 'single residential' with a density of 1 dwelling per 900m² to 'business' with a bulk of 2.0 and consolidation of Erven 321, 322, 341 and 342, Oshakati (Oshana Region) into one erf and to issue an Environmental Clearance for the following 'Listed Activities':

LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

5.1 The rezoning of land from -

(a) residential use to industrial or commercial use.

LIST OF REFERENCES

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Ondangwa Private Hospital Practitioners cc is an equal opportunity employer and invites proactive, professional, caring, ethical person to apply for the following positions:

1. Audiologist
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Requirements:

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- Minimum of 3 years' working experience
- A valid license to practice the profession, must be registered with HPCNA
- Nambian citizen or eligible to work within Namibia

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Requirements:

- B.A Accounting/ Bachelor's degree in Health Management
- Chartered Accountancy will be an added advantage
- Good organizational understanding of medical and healthcare practice
- Working knowledge of medical terminology
- Minimum 5 years' work experience in the medical field
- Nambian citizen or eligible to work within Namibia

Should you meet the above-mentioned requirements, kindly submit your CV and all certified supporting documents at the Human Resource Department, Ondangwa Private Hospital, P.O. Box 4027 Ondangwa or forward them via e-mail to recruitment@oph.com.na
Closing Date: 31 May 2023

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We are looking for a talented Mechanic Engineer to join our growing company.
Candidates with more than 5 years of mechanic experience are encouraged to apply.
Requirements:

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- Basic mechanical computer skill is required for truck system
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REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIALISATION AND TRADE, LIQUOR ACT, 1998
NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998
Regulations 14, 28 & 31
Notice is given that an application in terms of the Liquor Act, 1998, sections 14, 28 & 31, of which appear below will be made to the Regional Liquor Licensing Committee, Region: ERONGO

1. Name and postal address of applicant: JOSEF HAIRINGE, P. O. BOX 2396, WINDHOEK
2. Name of business or proposed Business to which applicant relates: RIJ PUB & GRILL
3. Address/location of premises to which Application relates: ERIF 1007, OZONDJE, OMARURU
4. Nature and details of application: SPECIAL LIQUOR LICENCE
5. Clerk of the court with whom Application will be lodged: OMARURU
6. Date on which application will be Lodged: 28 JUNE 2023
7. Date of meeting of Committee at which application will be heard: 09 AUGUST 2023

Any objection or written submission in terms of section 20 of the Act in relation to the application must be sent or delivered to the Secretary of the Committee to reach the Secretary not less than 21 days before the date of the meeting of the Committee at which the application will be heard.

CLASSIFIEDS

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) FOR THE PROPOSED TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT OF TWO EXTENSIONS IN OMAHYA, OSHKOTO REGION
Notice is hereby given to all potential interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and relevant stakeholders, that an application for an Environmental Clearance Certificate will be submitted to the Competent Authority and the Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism (MEFT) for the following activities:

Project title: Township establishment of Ombhya Proper and Ombhya Extension 1
Project Location: Ombhya, Oshkoto region
Proponent: OMAHYA TOWN COUNCIL

Description: The proponent intends to establish two new township extensions on the remainder of Farm Ombhya Townships No. 1012. The proposed township establishment will involve activities listed under the Environmental Management Act (Act No. 07 of 2007), which may not be undertaken without an Environmental Clearance Certificate being obtained.

I&APs are hereby invited to register, request the Background Information Document (BID), and submit comments/inputs to info@geearth.com.na or oshkoto@geearth.com.na. The last day to submit inputs is on 02 June 2023.

All Parties are invited to attend the meeting which will take place. Venue: King Nehale Conservancy Office, Ombhya
Date: Monday, 29 May 2023
Time: 14:30

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIALISATION AND TRADE, LIQUOR ACT, 1998
NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO A COMMITTEE IN TERMS OF THE LIQUOR ACT, 1998
Regulations 14, 28 & 31
Notice is given that an application in terms of the Liquor Act, 1998, sections 14, 28 & 31, of which appear below will be made to the Regional Liquor Licensing Committee, Region: OSHANA REGION

1. Name and postal address of applicant: NTOKOLA ELLY HENRY
2. Name of business or proposed Business to which applicant relates: EPALLE OSHANA HOUSE
3. Address/location of premises to which Application relates: C 127 OMBITHIWA
4. Nature and details of application: SPECIAL LIQUOR LICENCE
5. Clerk of the court with whom Application will be lodged: ONDANGWA
6. Date on which application will be Lodged: 31 MAY 2023
7. Date of meeting of Committee at which application will be heard: 12 JULY 2023

Any objection or written submission in terms of section 20 of the Act in relation to the application must be sent or delivered to the Secretary of the Committee to reach the Secretary not less than 21 days before the date of the meeting of the Committee at which the application will be heard.

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/ COMMENTS
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN TO OBTAIN AN ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE FOR FUEL STORAGE AND HANDLING FACILITIES ON ERF 534, KATIMA MULILO EXTENSION 2, ZAMBEZI REGION
Green Earth Environmental Consultants have been appointed to attend to and complete an Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate as per the requirements of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012) for fuel storage and handling facilities on Erf 534, Katima Mulilo Extension 2, Zambezi Region.

Name of proponent: Bachmus Oil & Fuel Supplies
Project location and description: It is the intention of the proponent to construct and operate a commercial site for diesel storage and handling facilities on Erf 534, Katima Mulilo Extension 2, Zambezi Region. There will be 2 X 750 000 liter vertical and 3 X 83 000 litre horizontal above ground storage tanks with supporting infrastructure including dispensing points, parking areas for vehicles, offices, storage areas for batteries and lubricants, a truck sleep, offices and ablution facilities. The storage and handling of dangerous goods will include diesel, oil, truck batteries and lubricants.

Interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register in terms of the assessment process to give input, comments, and opinions regarding the proposed project. A public meeting will be held if enough public interest is shown. Registered I & APs will be notified of the date and venue of the public meeting. The last date for comments and/or registration is 2 June 2023.

Contact details for registration and further information:
Green Earth Environmental Consultants
Contact Persons: Charlie Du Toit/Carlen van der Walt
Tel: 0811273145
E-mail: carlen@greenearthnamibia.com

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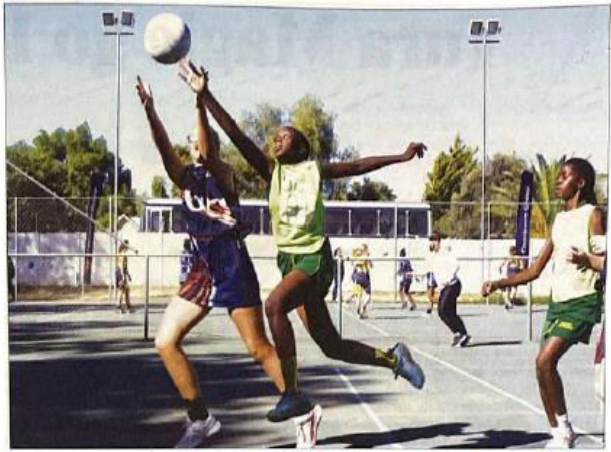
Legal
242, Oshakati town, single residential with a density of 1 dwelling per 100m²...

IN THE HIGH COURT OF NAMIBIA
CASE No. HC-MD-CR-ACC-2023-0149

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE FOR FUEL STORAGE AND HANDLING FACILITIES...

FULL STRETCH ...
A scene from the u13 match between Walvis Bay Private School and Gobabis Gymnasium...

Photo: Helga Schütz



Strong start by Windhoek Gymnasium

• HELGE SCHÜTZ
WINDHOEK Gymnasium got off to a strong start when the Capricorn Group Schools Netball League kicked off with matches at the Wanderers courts on Saturday.

teams from 24 schools are participating in the competition, with 11 being public schools and 13 private schools. After the first round of action, Windhoek Gymnasium are leading four of the six age group categories, while Ella du Plessis and Walvis Bay Private

School are leading one category each. In the u19 category, Ella du Plessis lead Windhoek High School on goal difference at the top of the log. Ella lost 22-18 to WHS, but won their three other matches to go to the top of the

log on nine points, and now lead WHS, who won their opening three matches, on goal difference. Windhoek Gymnasium and A Shippena, however, are both within striking distance on six points each after both won their opening two

matches. Windhoek Gymnasium and WHS are the early pace-setters in the u17 category on 12 points each, after they both won their opening four matches. Windhoek Gymnasium lead WHS on goal difference, while Edugate, Ella du Plessis and WAP all follow on nine points each.

Windhoek Gymnasium and WHS also top the log in the u15 category on nine points each after they both won their opening three matches.

Windhoek Gymnasium, however, have a far superior goal aggregate of +100 compared to WHS' +46.

They are followed by Moria, WAP and Windhoek Gymnasium's second teams, who are all on six points each. Windhoek Gymnasium also lead the u14 log on nine points after winning their opening three matches.

WHS, who lost 25-14 to Windhoek Gymnasium, are second on six points, while Okahandja Secondary School and WAP must both still open their account.

Walvis Bay Private School and Windhoek Gymnasium are the early pace-setters in the u13 category.

They are on 12 points each after both won their opening four matches, but Walvis Bay lead the log with a +94 goal aggregate compared to Windhoek Gymnasium's aggregate of +61.

Eros Primary School are third on nine points. Windhoek Gymnasium lead the u12 category on six points after winning their opening two matches, with Parkies lying second on three points.

Advertisement for DEBMARINE featuring 'EXPRESSION OF INTEREST' for fuel bunkering services. Includes details on services, specifications, and contact information.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF NAMIBIA
CASE No. HC-MD-CR-ACC-2023-0149
LEGAL PRACTITIONERS FOR PLAINTIFF: DR. SCHANZEN ROAD WINDHOEK REF: 01917698/DES/2023

CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE FOR FUEL STORAGE AND HANDLING FACILITIES...
Name of proponent: The Namibian Shipping Family Trust

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Tel: (061) 208 0800/44 Fax: (061) 220 584
Email: classifieds@nepc.com.na

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CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION: COMMENTS ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN TO OBTAIN AN ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE FOR FUEL STORAGE AND HANDLING FACILITIES ON ERF 534, KATIMA MULILO EXTENSION 2, ZAMBEZI REGION

Green Earth Environmental Consultants have been appointed to attend to and complete an Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate as per the requirements of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012) for fuel storage and handling facilities on Erf 534, Katima Mulilo Extension 2, Zambezi Region.

Project location and description: It is the intention of the proponent to construct and operate a commercial site for diesel storage and handling facilities on Erf 534, Katima Mulilo Extension 2, Zambezi Region. There will be 2 x 750 000 liter vertical and 3 x 83 000 litre horizontal above ground storage tanks with supporting infrastructure including dispensing points, parking areas for vehicles, offices, storage areas for batteries and lubricants, a lock shop, offices and ablution facilities. The storage and handling of dangerous goods will include diesel, oil, truck batteries and lubricants.

Interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register in terms of the assessment process to give input, comments, and opinions regarding the proposed project. A public meeting will be held if enough public interest is shown. Registered I & APs will be notified of the date and venue of the public meeting. The last date for comments and/or registration is 2 June 2023.

Contact details for registration and further information:
Green Earth Environmental Consultants
Contact Persons: Charlie Du Toit/Carlen van der Walt
Tel: 0811273145
E-mail: carlen@greenearthnambila.com



CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION: COMMENTS ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN TO OBTAIN AN ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE TOWN PLANNING PROCEDURES TO REZONE ERVEN 322, 341 & 342, OSHAKATI FROM 'SINGLE RESIDENTIAL' WITH A DENSITY OF 1 DWELLING PER 900M² TO 'BUSINESS' WITH A BULK OF 2.0.

Green Earth Environmental Consultants have been appointed to attend to and complete an Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate as per the requirements of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012) for the completion of the town planning procedures to rezone Erven 322, 341 & 342, Oshakati from single residential with a density of 1 dwelling per 900m² to 'business' with a bulk of 2.0 and consolidation of erven 321, 322, 341 and 342, Oshakati (Oshana Region) into one erf.

Name of proponent: The Namakoo-Sikongo Family Trust
Project location and description: Erven 322, 322, 341 & 342 are in Oshakati Proper on the corner of Mandlaka-Hide-mufayo Street and Immanuel Shifidi Street. Erf 321 is already zoned 'business' while Erven 322, 341 & 342 are zoned 'residential' 1:500. It is the intention of the Proponent to consolidate the erven and to use it for commercial purposes. To be able to do that Erven 322, 341 & 342, Oshakati must be rezoned from 'single residential' with a density of 1 dwelling per 900m² to 'business' with a bulk of 2.0 and the erven must be consolidated with Erf 322, Oshakati. A locality plan of the site is displayed at the Oshakati Municipal Notice Board or available from the offices of Green Earth Environmental Consultants at Bridgeview Offices, No. 4 Dr. Kwame Nkrumah Avenue, Klein Windhoek.

Interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register in terms of the assessment process to give input, comments, and opinions regarding the proposed project. A public meeting will be held if enough public interest is shown. Registered I & APs will be notified of the date and venue of the public meeting. The last date for comments and/or registration is 2 June 2023.

Contact details for registration and further information:
Green Earth Environmental Consultants
Contact Persons: Charlie Du Toit/Carlen van der Walt
Tel: 0811273145
E-mail: carlen@greenearthnambila.com



CALL FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION: COMMENTS ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION ON EPL 7717

This notice serves to inform all interested and affected parties that an application for the environmental clearance certificate will be launched with the Environmental Commissioner in terms of the Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007) and the Environmental Regulations (GN 30 of 2012).

Project: The licence is located 80 km southwest of Rehoboth, close to the Klein Aub settlement.

The proponent intends to explore for Base Metals. Exploration methods may include geological mapping, geophysical surveys, sampling, and drilling.
Proponent: Victor Kula
All interested and affected parties are hereby invited to register and submit their comments regarding the proposed project on or before 16/05/2023. Contact details for registration and further information:
Impala Environmental Consulting
Mr. S. Andjamba
Email: public@impalac.com
Tel: 0856630698



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Ondangwa Private Hospital Practitioners cc is an equal opportunity employer and invites proactive, professional, caring, ethical person to apply for the following position:

Position: Urologist
Requirements:
• M S in Urology
• 5 years' experience as a Urologist
• Valid license to practice the profession, must be registered with HPCNA.

Should you meet the above-mentioned requirements, kindly submit your CV and supporting documents at the Human Resource Department, Ondangwa Private Hospital, P.O. Box 4027 Ondangwa or forward them via e-mail to: recruitment@oph.com.na

Closing Date: 19 May 2023

Indigenous Language Pages

Are you struggling to get your message across. We work because the law has mandated indigenous language pages on a daily basis.

Monday: Shil
Tuesday: Khakha
Thursday: Nshangana
Friday: Oshana and Oshana (Shandana) on a daily basis

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LaLiga in the bag, but Barcelona still face huge problems

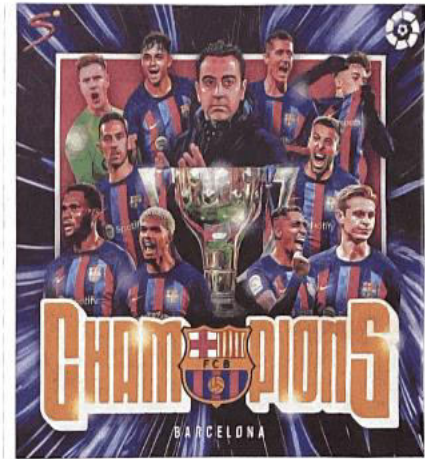
Barcelona may have won the LaLiga title on Sunday, but their outstanding domestic campaign has been somewhat overshadowed by turmoil off the pitch, including deepening financial problems and a refereeing scandal that could drag on for years.

Spanish prosecutors in March filed a complaint over alleged payments Barcelona made from 2001 to 2018 totalling €7.3 million to firms owned by former refereeing official Jose Maria Enriquez Negreira. A Barcelona court has agreed to take on the case.

Also in March, European football's governing body Uefa opened its own formal investigation into the club, looking into the same payments.

The club has denied any wrongdoing, saying that it paid an external consultant who supplied it with "technical reports related to professional refereeing", something many clubs do.

But Negreira was the vice-president of the refereeing



committee of the Spanish Football Association - one of the highest refereeing officials in the country - from 1993 to 2018, covering the entire period concerned.

However the case may play out, it has dealt a massive blow to the club's image, and could continue to do so as the legal process and Uefa's separate probe drag on.

And it comes at a time when Barcelona are already facing huge accounting problems related to their massive wage bill, to the Covid-19 pandemic, and to the club's 1.6 billion Euro renovation

project. Restricted by LaLiga's Financial Fair Play (FFP) rules, Barca were unable to re-sign club great Lionel Messi, who left as a free agent for Paris St Germain in the summer of 2021.

According to LaLiga, Barca are still about €200 million over the cap, and remain unable to register new contracts signed months ago with defender Ronald Araujo and midfielder Gavi, key players whose future is in doubt unless the club finds a way to fit them into its budget. - *Supersport.com*

PUBLIC NOTICE

31 MARCH 2023

FORMAL CONSULTATION ON THE PROPOSED DRAFT CONSUMER CREDIT BILL

The Minister of Finance and Public Enterprises tasked NAMFISA to spearhead the drafting of the Consumer Credit Bill to enhance the regulatory and supervisory oversight on all consumer credit transactions. Due to the far-reaching nature of consumer credit legislation, NAMFISA has been collaborating with the following Key Project Stakeholders: the Ministry of Finance and Public Enterprises, the Bank of Namibia, the Ministry of Industrialisation and Trade, the Financial Literacy Initiative (FLI) and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).

This notice is to inform the respective industry players (credit providers, credit bureaux, debt collectors and consumers of credit) and the public at large that the proposed draft Consumer Credit Bill has been endorsed by the Minister of Finance and Public Enterprises for public consultation.

The purpose of the proposed draft Consumer Credit Bill is to promote fair, transparent, and responsible market conduct in the consumer credit market where consumers of credit are protected.

NAMFISA is calling on interested and affected members of the industry and the public to provide input and comments to the proposed draft Consumer Credit Bill. The industry and public are invited and encouraged to submit their comments in the format of the Comments Template, on or before 31 December 2023.

While individual inputs are accepted, we urge and encourage individuals to submit their comments via their respective bodies or associations.

Planned consultation meetings will be conducted during June to September 2023, with the details about specific towns and dates to be communicated in due course.

Kindly address your responses in the format of the Comments Template, on or before 31 December 2023, directly to Ms. Anesia Cloete at acloete@namfisa.com.na, cc Ms. Charlene Potgieter at cpotgieter@namfisa.com.na. Should you have any queries, you may contact Ms. Cloete at (061) 290 5276 or Ms. Christofina Shindume at (061) 290 5266.

The draft Consumer Credit Bill and comments template can be downloaded from the NAMFISA website www.namfisa.com.na.

p.p.
Kenneth S. Matomola
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Lower Ground Floor, 51-55 Werner Loth Street, Guterberg Plaza | P.O. Box 21250, Windhoek, Namibia
Tel: +264 (0) 290 5000 | Tel: (060) 290 5500 | Fax: +264 (0) 290 5194 | www.namfisa.com.na

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LOSING CONTROL?
WENIE WINDHOEK
19 Lichtenberg Street, Windhoek

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APPENDIX B: CURRICULUM VITAE OF CHARLIE DU TOIT

1. **Position:** Environmental Practitioner
2. **Name/Surname:** Charl du Toit
3. **Date of Birth:** 29 October 1960
4. **Nationality:** Namibian

5. **Education:**

Name of Institution	University of Stellenbosch, South Africa		
Degree/Qualification	Hons B (B + A) in Business Administration and Management		
Date Obtained	1985-1987		
Name of Institution	University of Stellenbosch, South Africa		
Degree/Qualification	BSc Agric Hons (Chemistry, Agronomy and Soil Science)		
Date Obtained	1979-1982		
Name of Institution	Boland Agricultural High School, Paarl, South Africa		
Degree/Qualification	Grade 12		
Date Obtained	1974-1978		

6. **Membership of Professional Association:** EAPAN Member (Membership Number: 112)

7. **Languages:**

	<u>Speaking</u>	<u>Reading</u>	<u>Writing</u>
English	Good	Good	Good
Afrikaans	Good	Good	Good

8. **Employment Record:**

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Employer</u>	<u>Position(s) held</u>
2009	Present	Green Earth Environmental Consultants	Environmental Practitioner
2005	2008	Elmarie Du Toit Town Planning Consultants	Manager
2003	2005	Pupkewitz Megabuild	General Manager
1995	2003	Agra Cooperative Limited	Manager Trade
1989	1995	Namibia Development Corporation	Chief Agricultural Consultant

1985	1988	Ministry of Agriculture	Agricultural Researcher
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Certification:

I, the undersigned, certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, this CV correctly describes myself, my qualifications, and my experience. I understand that any wilful misstatement described herein may lead to my disqualification or dismissal, if engaged.



Charl du Toit

APPENDIX C: CURRICULUM VITAE OF CARIEN VAN DER WALT

1. **Position:** Environmental Consultant
2. **Name/Surname:** Carien van der Walt
3. **Date of Birth:** 6 August 1990
4. **Nationality:** Namibian

5. **Education:**

Institution	Degree/Diploma	Years
University of Stellenbosch	B.A. (Degree) Environment and Development	2009 to 2011
University of South Africa	B.A. (Honours) Environmental Management	2012 to 2013

6. **Membership of Professional Associations:**

EAPAN Member (Membership Number: 113)

7. **Languages:**

Language	Speaking	Reading	Writing
English	Good	Good	Good
Afrikaans	Good	Good	Good

8. **Employment Record:**

From	To	Employer	Positions Held
07/2013	Present	Green Earth Environmental Consultants	Environmental Consultant
06/2012	03/2013	Enviro Management Consultants Namibia	Environmental Consultant
12/2011	05/2012	Green Earth Environmental Consultants	Environmental Consultant

9. **Detailed Tasks Assigned:**

Conducting the Environmental Impact Assessment, Environmental Management Plan, Public Participation, Environmental Compliance and Environmental Control Officer

Certification:

I, the undersigned, certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, this CV correctly describes myself, my qualifications, and my experience. I understand that any wilful misstatement described herein may lead to my disqualification or dismissal, if engage.

Carien van der Walt

APPENDIX D: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN